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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:16:44 ON 27 SEP 2001)

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 18:17:07 ON 27 SEP 2001

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10*	FILE ADISNEWS
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86	FILE OCEAN
10404	FILE PASCAL

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               3   FILE [illegible]HIC
             140   FILE PHIN
             646   FILE PROMT
           25568   FILE SCISEARCH
               1   FILE SYNTHLINE
            4884   FILE TOXLINE
           11943   FILE TOXLIT
            7164   FILE USPATFULL
            1933   FILE WPIDS
            1933   FILE WPINDEX
L1              QUE (G PROTEIN)
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     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT
     18:23:17 ON 27 SEP 2001
L2         17919 S L1 AND MODULA?
L3             4 S L2 AND (SENSORY CELL SPECIFIC)
L4             4 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5          8003 S L2 AND (CAMP OR CGMP OR IP3 OR DAG OR CALCIUM)
L6           337 S L5 AND ASSAY
L7           171 DUP REM L6 (166 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8         14719 S L1 (P) MODULA?
L9          4935 S L8 (P) (CAMP OR CGMP OR IP3 OR DAG OR CALCIUM)
L10          159 S L9 (P) ASSAY
L11           54 DUP REM L10 (105 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12           10 S L1 AND (BETA POLYPEPTIDE)
L13            6 DUP REM L12 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> d l13 ibib ab 1-6

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:338755 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:362242
TITLE: Identification of genes and proteins differentially expressed in endometriosis and methods for their diagnostic and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Pappa, Helen; Lnenicek, Mirna
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Metris Therapeutics Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001032920	A2	20010510	WO 2000-GB4228	20001103

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
GB 1999-26074 A 19991103
GB 1999-26076 A 19991103
GB 1999-26079 A 19991103
GB 1999-26081 A 19991103

AB The present invention relates to the discovery of genes and their products that are assocd. with the disease endometriosis. It has been discovered that cathepsin D, AEBP-1, stromelysin-3, cystatin B, protease inhibitor 1, sFRP4, gelsolin, IGFBP-3, dual specificity phosphatase 1, PAEP, Ig .lambda. chain, ferritin, complement component 3, pro-alpha-1 type III collagen, proline 4-hydroxylase, alpha-2 type I collagen, claudin-4, melanoma adhesion protein, procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer, nascent-polypeptide-assocd. complex alpha polypeptide, elongation factor 1 alpha (EF-1.alpha.), vitamin D3 25 hydroxylase, CSRP-1, steroidogenic acute regulatory protein, apolipoprotein E, transcobalamin II, prosaposin, early growth response 1 (EGR1), ribosomal protein S6, adenosine deaminase RNA-specific protein, RAD21, guanine nucleotide binding protein **beta polypeptide** 2-like 1 (RACK1) and podocalyxin genes are all differentially expressed in tissues within individual patients with endometriosis. These genes can be useful for the treatment of endometriosis and related conditions. Further, this invention claims methods for monitoring differential gene expression assocd. with endometriosis, including the indexing differential display reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (DDRT-PCR). Use of genes, polypeptides, and antibodies in arrays and in kits for diagnosis is claimed. Use of the genes in transformed cells and transgenic animals and

for drug screening is also claimed.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:313197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:3435
TITLE: Identification of 187 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) among 41 candidate genes for ischemic heart disease in the Japanese population
AUTHOR(S): Ohnishi, Y.; Tanaka, T.; Yamada, R.; Suematsu, K.; Minami, M.; Fujii, K.; Hoki, N.; Kodama, K.; Nagata, S.; Hayashi, T.; Kinoshita, N.; Sato, H.; Sato, H.; Kuzuya, T.; Takeda, H.; Hori, M.; Nakamura, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Medical Science, Human Genome Center, Laboratory of Molecular Medicine, University of Tokyo, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-8639, Japan
SOURCE: Hum. Genet. (2000), 106(3), 288-292
CODEN: HUGEDQ; ISSN: 0340-6717
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To investigate whether common variants in the human genetic background are assocd. with pathogenesis of ischemic heart diseases, 41 possible candidate genes were systematically surveyed for single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) by directly sequencing 96 independent alleles at each locus, derived from 48 unrelated Japanese patients with myocardial infarction, including 25.8-kb 5'-flanking regions, 56.8-kb exonic and 35.4-kb intronic sequences, and 1.8-kb 3'-flanking regions. In this genomic DNA of nearly 120 kb, 187 SNPs were identified: 55 in 5' flanking regions, seven in 5' untranslated regions (UTRs), 52 in coding elements, 64 in introns, eight in 3' UTRs, and one in a 3' flanking region. Among the 52 coding SNPs, 26 were non-synonymous changes. Allelic frequencies of some of the polymorphisms were different from those reported in European populations. For example, the Q506R substitution in the coagulation factor V gene, the so-called "Leiden mutation", has a reported frequency of 2.3% in Europeans, but the Leiden mutation was detected in none of the Japanese genomes that were investigated here. The allelic frequencies of the -33A>G SNP in the thrombomodulin gene were also very different; this allele occurred at a 12% frequency in the Japanese patients examd., although it had been detected in none of 82 Caucasians reported previously. Apparently, some SNPs are specific to particular ethnic groups.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25
REFERENCE(S): (2) Cambien, F; Am J Hum Genet 1999, V65, P183 CAPLUS
(3) Cargill, M; Nat Genet 1999, V22, P231 CAPLUS
(4) Chakravarti, A; Nature Genet 1999, V21, P56 CAPLUS
(5) Collins, F; Science 1997, V278, P1580 CAPLUS
(6) Dean, M; Science 1996, V273, P1856 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:136872 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:205113
TITLE: Anticancer compounds from Euphorbia
INVENTOR(S): Aylward, James Harrison
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peplin Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9908994	A1	19990225	WO 1998-AU656	19980819
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9887217	A1	19990308	AU 1998-87217	19980819
EP 1015413	A1	20000705	EP 1998-938534	19980819
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9811327	A	20000919	BR 1998-11327	19980819
JP 2001515059	T2	20010918	JP 2000-509681	19980819
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1997-8640	A 19970819
			WO 1998-AU656	W 19980819

AB The invention relates to a compd. or group of compds. present in an active principle derived from plants of the species Euphorbia peplus, Euphorbia hirta, and Euphorbia drummondii, and to pharmaceutical compns. comprising these compds. Exts. from these plants have been found to show selective cytotoxicity against several different cancer cell lines. The compds. are useful in effective treatment of cancers, particularly malignant melanomas and squamous cell carcinomas. In a preferred embodiment, the compd. is selected from jatrophanes, pepluanes, paralianes and ingenanes, and pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or esters thereof, and more particularly jatrophanes of Conformation II.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Belkin, M; J Natl Cancer Inst 1952, V13, P139 CAPLUS
(2) Deut, K; DE 2902506 1980 CAPLUS
(7) Sagami Chem Res Centre; JP 08245505 1996 CAPLUS
(9) Us Sec Of Agriculture; US 4418064 1983 CAPLUS
(10) Weedon, D; Med J Aust 1976, V1, P928 MEDLINE
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:553161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:153161
TITLE: Refined localization and yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) contig-mapping of genes and DNA segments in the 7q21-q32 region
AUTHOR(S): Scherer, Stephen W.; Rommens, Johanna M.; Soder, Sylvia; Wong, Ed; Plavsic, Natasa; Tompkins, Brock J. F.; Beattie, Aaron; Kim, Julia; Tsui, Lap Chee
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Mol. Med. Genet., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5G 1X8, Can.
SOURCE: Hum. Mol. Genet. (1993), 2(6), 751-60
CODEN: HMGEE5; ISSN: 0964-6906
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The chromosome localizations for 159 gene and DNA segments have been refined to 1 of 5 intervals in the 7q21-q32 region through hybridization anal. with a panel of somatic cell hybrid lines. Seventy-two of these chromosome 7 markers are also mapped on common or overlapping yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) clones. In addn., the breakpoints of chromosome rearrangement contained in five of the somatic cell hybrid lines have been defined by flanking probes within YAC contigs. To provide

a framework for further mapping of the 7q21-q32 region, the authors have established the ph[redacted] order of a set of ref. marke[redacted] cen-(COL1A2-D7S15-CYP3A4-PON)-D7S456-(breakpoint contained in cell hy[redacted]id 1EF2/3/K017)-GUSB-D7S186-ASL-(PGY1-PGY3-GNB2-EPO-ACHE)-D7S238-(proximal breakpoint in GM1059-Rag5)-D7S240-(CUTL1-PLANH1)-(breakpoints in 1CF2/5/K016 AND 2086Rag22-2)-(PRKAR2B-D7S13)-LAMB1-(breakpoint in JSR-17S)-DLD-D7S16-MET-WNT2-CFTR-D7S8-tel.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:158092 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:158092
TITLE: Chromosomal localization of the genes encoding two forms of the **G protein** . **beta. polypeptide**, .beta.1 and .beta.3, in man
AUTHOR(S): Levine, Michael A.; Modi, William S.; O'Brien, Stephen J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SOURCE: Genomics (1990), 8(2), 380-6
CODEN: GNMCEP; ISSN: 0888-7543
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The signal-transducing **G proteins** are heterotrimers composed of 3 subunits, .alpha., .beta., and .gamma.. Multiple distinctive forms of the .alpha., .beta., and .gamma. subunits, each encoded by a distinct gene, have been described. To investigate further the structural diversity of the .beta. subunits, the authors recently cloned and characterized a novel cDNA encoding a third form of the **G protein** .beta. subunit, which was termed .beta.3. The protein corresponding to .beta.3 has not yet been identified. The 3 forms of the .beta. subunit show 81-90% amino acid sequence identity. Previous studies had localized the human genes for the .beta.1 and .beta.2 subunits to chromosomes 1 and 7, resp. The present studies were designed to det. whether the gene encoding .beta.3 is linked to either the .beta.1 or the .beta.2 gene. Genomic DNA was isolated from a panel of rodent-human hybrid cell lines and analyzed by hybridization to cDNAs for .beta.1 and .beta.3. Discordancy anal. allowed assignment of the .beta.3 gene to chromosome 12 and confirmed the previous assignment of the .beta.1 gene to chromosome 1. These results were confirmed and extended by using in situ chromosome hybridization, which permitted the regional localization of the .beta.1 gene to 1pter .fwdarw. p31.2 and the .beta.3 gene to 12pter .fwdarw. p12.3. Digestion of human genomic DNA with 10 restriction enzymes failed to disclose a restriction fragment length polymorphism for the .beta.3 gene. These data indicate that there is considerable diversity in the genomic organization of the .beta. subunit family.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88283219 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88283219 PubMed ID: 3135154
TITLE: Structural and functional relationships of guanosine triphosphate binding proteins.
AUTHOR: Pfeuffer T; Helmreich E J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiological Chemistry, University of Wurzburg, Federal Republic of Germany.
SOURCE: CURRENT TOPICS IN CELLULAR REGULATION, (1988) 29 129-216. Ref: 251
Journal code: DWM; 2984740R. ISSN: 0070-2137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198809
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19880901

AB Information available at present documents the existence of three well-defined classes of guanine nucleotide binding proteins functioning as signal transducers: Gs and Gi which stimulate and inhibit adenylate cyclase, respectively, and transducin which transmits and amplifies the signal from light-activated rhodopsin to cGMP-dependent phosphodiesterase in ROS membranes. Go is a fourth member of this family. Its function is the least known among GTP binding signal transducing proteins. The family of **G proteins** has a number of properties in common. All are heterotrimers consisting of three subunits, alpha, beta, and gamma. Each of the subunits may be heterogeneous depending on species and tissue of origin and may be posttranslationally modified covalently. The alpha subunits vary in size from 39 to 52 kDa. The sequences for Gs alpha and transducin alpha have 42% overall homology and those of Gi alpha and Gs alpha 43%, whereas those of Gi alpha and transducin alpha have a higher degree (68%) of homology. All alpha subunits bind guanine nucleotides and are ADP-ribosylated by either pertussis toxin (Gi, transducin, Go) or cholera toxin (Gs, Gi, transducin). Thus, transducin and Gi, which have the highest degree of sequence homology, are also ADP-ribosylated by both toxins. The beta subunits have molecular weights of 36 and 35 kDa, respectively. While Gs, Gi, and Go contain a mixture of both, transducin contains only the larger (36-kDa) **beta-polypeptide**. The relationship of the 36- and the 35-kDa beta subunits is not defined. Although the complete sequence of the 36-kDa beta subunit of transducin has been deduced from the cDNA sequence, complete sequences of other beta subunits are not yet available so that detailed comparisons cannot be made at present. However, the proteolytic profiles of each class of the beta subunits of different **G proteins** are indistinguishable. The gamma subunit of bovine transducin has been completely sequenced. It has a Mr of 8400. Again complete sequences of other gamma subunits are not yet available. While the gamma subunits of Gs, Gi, and Go have identical electrophoretic mobility in SDS gels, they differ significantly in this respect from the gamma subunit of transducin. Moreover, crossover experiments point to functional differences between gamma subunits from **G protein** and transducin complexes. In addition, a role for beta, gamma in anchoring guanine nucleotide binding proteins to membranes has been postulated. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

=> d l4 ibib ab 1-4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:148114
TITLE: Assays for sensory **modulators** using a **sensory cell specific G-protein** .beta. subunit
INVENTOR(S): Zuker, Charles S.; Adler, Jon Elliot; Lindemeier, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045179	A2	20000803	WO 2000-US2218	20000126
WO 2000045179	A3	20001207		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-117404 P 19990127
AB The invention identifies nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of a **sensory cell specific G-protein** .alpha. subunit that are specifically expressed in sensory cells, e.g., taste cells, antibodies to such **G-protein** .alpha. subunits, methods of detecting such nucleic acids and subunits, and methods of screening for **modulators** of a **sensory cell specific G-protein** .alpha. subunit. A **G protein** specific to sensory cells, e.g. taste buds, is identified and the .alpha. subunit characterized and a cDNA encoding it is cloned. Measurements of **G protein** -induced activity, such as changes in intracellular cyclic nucleotides or calcium, inositol phosphates or diacylglycerols can be used to assay for **modulators** of the activity of these proteins. A rat cDNA for the subunit was cloned by screening cDNA libraries from gustducin-pos. cells for **G protein** sequences.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535307 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:133173
TITLE: **Sensory cell specific G-protein** .alpha. subunit and its use in assays for sensory **modulators**
INVENTOR(S): Zuker, Charles S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044929	A2	20000803	WO 2000-US2217	20000126

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-117367 P 19990127

AB The invention identifies nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of a **sensory cell specific G-protein** alpha subunit that are specifically expressed in sensory cells, e.g., taste cells, antibodies to such **G-protein** alpha subunits, methods of detecting such nucleic acids and subunits, and methods of screening for **modulators** of a **sensory cell specific G-protein** alpha subunit. A **G protein** specific to sensory cells, e.g. taste buds, is identified and the .alpha. subunit characterized and a cDNA encoding it is cloned. Measurements of **G protein** -induced activity, such as changes in intracellular cyclic nucleotides or calcium, inositol phosphates or diacylglycerols can be used to assay for **modulators** of the activity of these proteins. Expression of the gene was shown to be specific to the taste buds by in situ hybridization.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98590 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:162044
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding mammalian **G-protein** coupled receptors involved in taste sensory transduction
INVENTOR(S): Zuker, Charles S.; Adler, Jon Elliott; Lindemeier, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006593	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17104	19990727

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9953241	A1	20000221	AU 1999-53241	19990727
EP 1100811	A1	20010523	EP 1999-938846	19990727

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

NO 2001000320 [redacted] 20010328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NO 2001-320 [redacted] 20010119
US 1998-95464 [redacted] 19980728
US 1998-112747 P 19981217
WO 1999-US17104 W 19990727

AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of **sensory cell-specific G-protein** coupled receptors, antibodies to such receptors, methods of detecting such nucleic acids and receptors, and methods of screening for **modulators** of **sensory cell specific G-protein** coupled receptors. The nucleotide sequence of cDNAs encoding GPCR-B4 isolated from rat, mouse, and human encode polypeptides of .apprx.842 amino acids with a predicted mol. wt. of .apprx.97 kDa and a predicted range of 92-102 kDa. GPCR-B4 is specifically expressed in foliate and fungiform cells, with lower expression in circumvallate taste receptor cells of the tongue. GPCR-B4 is a moderately rare sequence found in .apprx.1/150,000 cDNAs from an oligo(dT)-primed circumvallate cDNA library.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Abe, K; J Biol Chem 1993, V268(16), P12033 CAPLUS
(2) Henkin; US 4146501 A 1979 CAPLUS
(3) Margolskee; US 5688662 A 1997 CAPLUS
(4) Margolskee, R; BioEssays 1993, V15(10), P645 CAPLUS

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98588 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:162043
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding a mammalian **G-protein** coupled receptors involved in taste sensory transduction
INVENTOR(S): Zuker, Charles S.; Adler, Jon Elliott; Lindemeier, Juergen; Ryba, Nick; Hoon, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA; United States of America, Department of Health and Human Services
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006592	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17099	19990727
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9952381	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52381	19990727
EP 1100810	A1	20010523	EP 1999-937576	19990727
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
NO 2001000363	A	20010326	NO 2001-363	20010122

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AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of **sensory cell-specific G-protein** coupled receptors, antibodies to such receptors, methods

of detecting such nucleic acids and receptors, and methods of screening for **modulators of** [redacted]**nsory cell** **specific G-protein** coupled receptors. The nucleotide sequence of cDNAs encoding GPCR-B3 isolated from rat, mouse, and human encode polypeptides of .apprx.840 amino acids with a predicted mol. wt. of .apprx.97 kDa and a predicted range of 92-102 kDa. GPCR-B3 is specifically expressed in foliate and fungiform cells, with lower expression in circumvallate taste receptor cells of the tongue. GPCR-B3 is a moderately rare sequence found in .apprx.1/150,000 cDNAs from an oligo(dT)-primed circumvallate cDNA library.

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